

week, we were able to proceed to report and confirm Larry Thompson to be the Deputy Attorney General at the Department of Justice and Dan Bryant to be the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legislative Affairs. I understand that they were sworn in last Friday and, again, congratulate them and their families.

I have spoken to Attorney General Ashcroft about the staffing needs of the Department of Justice and assured him that I will do my part. For those with short memories, I note that Attorney General Ashcroft was confirmed 6 weeks before Attorney General Reno's confirmation in the last administration and the Deputy Attorney General was confirmed 3 weeks before his counterpart in the last administration. Assistant Attorney General Bryant was confirmed 7 weeks before his counterpart in the previous administration.

The committee is moving expeditiously on the administration's nominations to the Department of Justice. Indeed, we are ahead of the confirmations schedule of the Clinton administration for each and every nominee confirmed to date.

The Clinton administration's Assistant Attorney General to head the Criminal Division was not confirmed until November. The committee proceeded to consider the Chertoff nomination this week, after a hearing last week. That is extremely expeditious. Indeed, in spite of Mr. Chertoff's role as the lead counsel to the Republicans in the Whitewater investigation, an extremely partisan effort, we are moving ahead. Mr. Chertoff explained at his hearing that he understands the role of the head of the Criminal Division and will carry out those functions without regard to politics or partisanship. I believe him and look forward to working with him.

The Assistant Attorney General to head the Office for Policy Development in the last administration was not confirmed until August, 95 days after her nomination. Professor Dinh did not return his responses to written questions until this Tuesday. He was precipitously placed on the committee agenda last week. Once his responses were in, he was considered and reported out this week, months ahead of his counterpart in the last administration.

While we consider the current nominations, the many dedicated employees at the Department of Justice continue to work, do their jobs, and serve the public. Many of the comments made over the last several weeks disparage their fine work and commitment. I see no evidence that the Department is "floundering" or that the dedicated public servants who staff the Department and the United States Attorneys' offices around the country have stopped doing their jobs.

The chairman has noticed another hearing for Department of Justice

nominees next week, although he has yet to specify who will be included at that hearing, which is less than a week away. Democrats on the committee are continuing to work expeditiously and cooperatively to consider, report and confirm the vast majority of the President's nominations to the Department of Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, pursuant to section 313(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I submit for the RECORD a list of material in S. 896 considered to be extraneous under subsections (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(1)(E) of section 313. The inclusion or exclusion of material on the following list does not constitute a determination of extraneousness by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

To the best of my knowledge, S. 896, the Restoring Earnings to Lift Individuals and Empower Families (RELIEF) Reconciliation Act of 2001, contains no material considered to be extraneous under subsections (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(1)(E) of section 313 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in a speech in Philadelphia on Monday, President Bush spoke out about gun violence in this country. Citing alarming statistics about the number of Americans killed and injured by handguns each year, he stated that "this is unacceptable in America. It's just unacceptable, and we're going to do something about it." The President emphasized that "we're going to reduce gun violence in America, and those who commit crimes with guns will find a determined adversary in my administration." I commend the President for his commitment to helping eliminate gun violence.

In his speech, the President introduced "Project Safe Neighborhoods," an initiative to combat gun violence. The main focus of this initiative is on the increased enforcement of existing gun laws and more vigorous prosecution of crimes committed with handguns. The President plans to devote \$550 million in funding to this initiative over the next 2 years. The majority of the funding will be dedicated to hiring new Federal and State prosecutors to focus on gun crimes, updating State criminal record systems, improving Federal ballistics testing that trace illegal guns and developing regional task forces of Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies to catch and prosecute criminals in gun cases.

Although there is often disagreement about the best approach to ending gun violence, we can all agree that enforcement of our gun laws and prosecution

of people who use guns illegally are essential elements to any successful approach. Since 1993, increased law enforcement and prosecution efforts have resulted in a 16 percent increase in the number of gun cases filed and a 41 percent increase in the number of offenders sentenced to more than 5 years in prison. These increases in enforcement efforts enjoy broad bipartisan support. I commend the President for building upon this consensus by taking another step toward ensuring that gun criminals are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

While I agree with the aims of the President's initiative, I believe that it is not enough. We must also make it harder for criminals to get guns in the first place, by closing the gun show loophole that allows the purchase of handguns without a background check. Although he stated during the presidential campaign that he supported closing the gun show loophole, President Bush did not mention it in his speech on Monday. The President expressed that "Project Safe Neighborhoods is one step, an important step" toward making domestic tranquility a reality. I hope that the President will take the next, necessary step toward protecting the citizens of this country by supporting efforts to close the gun show loophole.

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS, FUNCTIONAL LEVELS, AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 310(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, provides the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee with authority to revise committee allocations, functional levels, and budgetary aggregates for a reconciliation bill which fulfills an instruction with respect to both outlays and revenues. The Chairman's authority under 310(c) may be exercised if the following conditions have been satisfied:

1. The Committee on Finance reports a bill which changes the mix of the instructed revenue and outlay changes by not more than 20 percent of the sum of the components of the instruction, and

2. The Committee on Finance still complies with the overall reconciliation instruction.

I find that S. 896, as reported, satisfies the two conditions above and, pursuant to my authority under section 310(c), I hereby submit revisions to H. Con. Res. 83, the 2002 Budget Resolution. The attached tables show the current 2002 Budget Resolution figures as well as the revised committee allocations, functional levels, and budgetary aggregates, and I ask unanimous consent to have them printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows;

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83
CONFERENCE AGREEMENT**

SECTION 101 (in billions)

(1)(A) Revenues (on-budget)	(3) Budget Outlays (on-budget)	(6) Debt Held by the Public
FY 2001 1630.462	FY 2001 1600.529	FY 2001 3243.211
FY 2002 1638.202	FY 2002 1476.841	FY 2002 2924.234
FY 2003 1706.044	FY 2003 1641.515	FY 2003 2691.176
FY 2004 1780.310	FY 2004 1709.251	FY 2004 2437.771
FY 2005 1852.646	FY 2005 1790.389	FY 2005 2170.550
FY 2006 1901.304	FY 2006 1837.846	FY 2006 1882.764
FY 2007 1994.674	FY 2007 1912.602	FY 2007 1555.637
FY 2008 2089.726	FY 2008 1994.838	FY 2008 1194.633
FY 2009 2193.954	FY 2009 2071.497	FY 2009 939.000
FY 2010 2318.055	FY 2010 2154.203	FY 2010 878.000
FY 2011 2436.550	FY 2011 2243.394	FY 2011 818.000

(1)(B) Changes in Federal Revenues

(4) Deficits or Surpluses (on-budget)
FY 2001 0.000
FY 2002 -65.286
FY 2003 -76.067
FY 2004 -84.025
FY 2005 -97.124
FY 2006 -138.279
FY 2007 -141.081
FY 2008 -153.084
FY 2009 -166.162
FY 2010 -171.247
FY 2011 -191.343

(2) Budget Authority (on-budget)

(5) Public Debt
FY 2001 1653.681
FY 2002 1510.948
FY 2003 1668.530
FY 2004 1733.617
FY 2005 1814.079
FY 2006 1866.139
FY 2007 1945.112
FY 2008 2025.075
FY 2009 2102.398
FY 2010 2186.341
FY 2011 2277.143

(5) Public Debt

FY 2001 5660.699
FY 2002 5603.812
FY 2003 5654.952
FY 2004 5700.089
FY 2005 5751.561
FY 2006 5803.295
FY 2007 5832.676
FY 2008 5847.714
FY 2009 5988.315
FY 2010 6343.661
FY 2011 6720.963

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83 CONFERENCE AGREEMENT	CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83 CONFERENCE AGREEMENT		CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83 CONFERENCE AGREEMENT		CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83 CONFERENCE AGREEMENT	
	(13) Income Security (600)	(18) Net Interest (900)	(19) Allowances (920)			
FY 2001	BA 255.942	BA 275.467	FY 2001	BA	FY 2001	BA 84.528
	OT 256.932	OT 275.467		OT	OT	84.697
FY 2002	BA 273.840	BA 259.162	FY 2002	BA	FY 2002	BA -118.548
	OT 272.122	OT 259.162		OT	OT	-114.379
FY 2003	BA 283.864	BA 252.364	FY 2003	BA	FY 2003	BA -6.115
	OT 282.611	OT 252.364		OT	OT	-5.222
FY 2004	BA 295.030	BA 247.310	FY 2004	BA	FY 2004	BA -6.268
	OT 293.420	OT 247.310		OT	OT	-5.912
FY 2005	BA 309.192	BA 240.115	FY 2005	BA	FY 2005	BA -6.423
	OT 307.667	OT 240.115		OT	OT	-6.263
FY 2006	BA 316.761	BA 235.642	FY 2006	BA	FY 2006	BA -6.580
	OT 315.312	OT 235.642		OT	OT	-6.503
FY 2007	BA 324.056	BA 232.136	FY 2007	BA	FY 2007	BA -6.744
	OT 322.627	OT 232.136		OT	OT	-6.665
FY 2008	BA 338.278	BA 227.484	FY 2008	BA	FY 2008	BA -6.908
	OT 336.950	OT 227.484		OT	OT	-6.828
FY 2009	BA 349.561	BA 221.933	FY 2009	BA	FY 2009	BA -7.079
	OT 347.987	OT 221.933		OT	OT	-6.994
FY 2010	BA 360.308	BA 214.899	FY 2010	BA	FY 2010	BA -7.251
	OT 358.600	OT 214.899		OT	OT	-7.165
FY 2011	BA 371.593	BA 207.328	FY 2011	BA	FY 2011	BA -7.429
	OT 369.419	OT 207.328		OT	OT	-7.340

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83
REVISIONS TO CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
PURSUANT TO SECTION 310(c)(2)(A)**

SECTION 101

(1)(A) Revenues (on-budget)		(3) Budget Outlays (on-budget)		(6) Debt Held by the Public	
FY 2001	1597.318	FY 2001	1514.367	FY 2001	3190.193
FY 2002	1643.039	FY 2002	1480.721	FY 2002	2870.259
FY 2003	1702.895	FY 2003	1646.751	FY 2003	2645.586
FY 2004	1774.940	FY 2004	1715.191	FY 2004	2403.490
FY 2005	1847.188	FY 2005	1798.018	FY 2005	2149.356
FY 2006	1917.404	FY 2006	1845.505	FY 2006	1853.129
FY 2007	1998.677	FY 2007	1919.562	FY 2007	1528.959
FY 2008	2097.244	FY 2008	2002.538	FY 2008	1168.137
FY 2009	2208.199	FY 2009	2079.757	FY 2009	939.000
FY 2010	2327.565	FY 2010	2162.922	FY 2010	878.000
FY 2011	2453.350	FY 2011	2252.592	FY 2011	818.000
(1)(B) Changes in Federal Revenues		(4) Deficits or Surpluses (on-budget)			
FY 2001	-33.144	FY 2001	82.951		
FY 2002	-60.449	FY 2002	162.318		
FY 2003	-79.216	FY 2003	56.144		
FY 2004	-89.395	FY 2004	59.749		
FY 2005	-102.582	FY 2005	49.170		
FY 2006	-122.179	FY 2006	71.899		
FY 2007	-137.078	FY 2007	79.115		
FY 2008	-145.566	FY 2008	94.706		
FY 2009	-151.917	FY 2009	128.442		
FY 2010	-161.737	FY 2010	164.643		
FY 2011	-174.543	FY 2011	200.758		
(2) Budget Authority (on-budget)		(5) Public Debt			
FY 2001	1567.519	FY 2001	5607.681		
FY 2002	1514.828	FY 2002	5549.837		
FY 2003	1673.766	FY 2003	5609.362		
FY 2004	1739.557	FY 2004	5665.808		
FY 2005	1821.708	FY 2005	5730.367		
FY 2006	1873.799	FY 2006	5773.660		
FY 2007	1952.072	FY 2007	5805.998		
FY 2008	2032.774	FY 2008	5821.218		
FY 2009	2110.659	FY 2009	5988.315		
FY 2010	2195.060	FY 2010	6343.661		
FY 2011	2286.341	FY 2011	6720.963		

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83 REVISIONS TO CONFERENCE AGREEMENT	CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83 REVISIONS TO CONFERENCE AGREEMENT	CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 - H. CON. RES. 83 REVISIONS TO CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
PURSUANT TO SECTION 310(c)(2)(A)	PURSUANT TO SECTION 310(c)(2)(A)	PURSUANT TO SECTION 310(c)(2)(A)
(13) Income Security (600)	(18) Net Interest (900)	(19) Allowances (920)
FY 2001 BA 255.942	FY 2001 BA 274.305	FY 2001 BA -0.472
OT 256.932	OT 274.305	OT -0.303
FY 2002 BA 280.412	FY 2002 BA 256.470	FY 2002 BA -118.548
OT 278.694	OT 256.470	OT -114.379
FY 2003 BA 291.726	FY 2003 BA 249.738	FY 2003 BA -6.115
OT 290.473	OT 249.738	OT -5.222
FY 2004 BA 303.109	FY 2004 BA 245.171	FY 2004 BA -6.268
OT 301.499	OT 245.171	OT -5.912
FY 2005 BA 318.305	FY 2005 BA 238.631	FY 2005 BA -6.423
OT 316.780	OT 238.631	OT -6.263
FY 2006 BA 325.713	FY 2006 BA 234.349	FY 2006 BA -6.580
OT 324.264	OT 234.349	OT -6.503
FY 2007 BA 332.525	FY 2007 BA 230.627	FY 2007 BA -6.744
OT 331.096	OT 230.627	OT -6.665
FY 2008 BA 347.396	FY 2008 BA 226.065	FY 2008 BA -6.908
OT 346.068	OT 226.065	OT -6.828
FY 2009 BA 359.366	FY 2009 BA 220.389	FY 2009 BA -7.079
OT 357.792	OT 220.389	OT -6.994
FY 2010 BA 370.774	FY 2010 BA 213.152	FY 2010 BA -7.251
OT 369.066	OT 213.152	OT -7.165
FY 2011 BA 382.756	FY 2011 BA 205.363	FY 2011 BA -7.429
OT 380.582	OT 205.363	OT -7.340

**SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2001**

(in millions of dollars)

Revised 5/16/01 pursuant to section 310(c)(2)(A)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations				
General Purpose Discretionary	640,803	617,507	0	0
<i>Memo:</i>				
<i>on-budget</i>	637,372	614,136		
<i>off-budget</i>	3,431	3,371		
Highways	0	26,920	0	0
Mass Transit	0	4,639	0	0
Mandatory	332,768	316,432	0	0
Total	973,571	965,498	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	26,339	22,544	29,963	12,133
Armed Services	50,881	50,764	54	54
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	11,512	4,075	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	394	(3,472)	751	749
Energy and Natural Resources	2,691	2,609	40	51
Environment and Public Works	39,185	1,838	0	0
Finance	707,396	704,780	169,158	169,328
Foreign Relations	11,369	10,433	0	0
Governmental Affairs	60,669	59,270	0	0
Judiciary	5,064	4,847	264	264
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	9,726	8,740	1,852	1,851
Rules and Administration	112	68	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	1,249	1,245	23,556	23,465
Indian Affairs	267	233	0	0
Small Business	(375)	(475)	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	(330,341)	(313,341)	0	0
TOTAL	1,569,709	1,519,656	225,638	207,895

**SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT
BUDGET YEAR TOTAL 2002**

(in millions of dollars)

Revised 5/16/01 pursuant to section 310(c)(2)(A)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Appropriations				
General Purpose Discretionary	546,945	537,091	0	0
Memo:				
<i>on-budget</i>	543,366	533,566		
<i>off-budget</i>	3,579	3,525		
Highways	0	28,489	0	0
Mass Transit	0	5,275	0	0
Conservation	1,760	1,232		
Mandatory	358,567	350,837	0	0
Total	907,272	922,924	0	0
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	21,175	17,856	22,293	13,209
Armed Services	53,053	52,964	54	54
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	8,417	1,273	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	13,452	9,630	805	801
Energy and Natural Resources	2,543	2,435	40	56
Environment and Public Works	41,494	1,799	0	0
Finance	703,580	703,049	185,672	185,713
Foreign Relations	11,706	10,454	0	0
Governmental Affairs	62,982	61,610	0	0
Judiciary	5,195	4,669	264	264
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	10,179	9,419	1,804	1,822
Rules and Administration	87	33	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	1,620	1,622	26,902	26,762
Indian Affairs	272	280	0	0
Small Business	0	(100)	0	0
Unassigned to Committee	(329,947)	(320,947)	0	0
TOTAL	1,513,080	1,478,970	237,834	228,681

**SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT**

5-YEAR TOTAL: 2002-2006

(in millions of dollars)

Revised 5/16/01 pursuant to section 310(c)(2)(A)

Committee	Direct spending jurisdiction		Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	69,640	52,349	106,745	71,186
Armed Services	305,980	305,551	274	274
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	59,463	2,355	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	72,789	50,419	4,493	4,468
Energy and Natural Resources	11,145	10,947	200	230
Environment and Public Works	181,030	8,380	0	0
Finance	3,770,695	3,767,949	1,086,697	1,086,656
Foreign Relations	59,747	54,108	0	0
Governmental Affairs	337,994	331,886	0	0
Judiciary	22,667	22,405	1,320	1,320
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	48,155	46,411	8,972	8,995
Rules and Administration	436	414	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	9,989	9,964	148,529	147,804
Indian Affairs	1,103	1,116	0	0
Small Business	0	(200)	0	0

**SENATE COMMITTEE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT**

10-YEAR TOTAL: 2002-2011

(in millions of dollars)

Revised 5/16/01 pursuant to section 310(c)(2)(A)

Committee	<u>Direct spending jurisdiction</u>		<u>Entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts</u>	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	114,692	80,210	225,304	156,220
Armed Services	671,521	670,656	549	549
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	132,028	(3,390)	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	164,611	118,775	10,178	10,292
Energy and Natural Resources	22,064	21,882	400	430
Environment and Public Works	371,833	15,995	0	0
Finance	8,332,502	8,325,884	2,663,216	2,662,654
Foreign Relations	122,819	113,442	0	0
Governmental Affairs	743,601	733,189	0	0
Judiciary	45,724	44,848	2,640	2,640
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	102,173	97,860	17,950	17,973
Rules and Administration	875	916	0	0
Veterans' Affairs	19,277	19,318	317,909	316,669
Indian Affairs	2,112	2,108	0	0
Small Business	0	(200)	0	0

NATIONAL BOXING SAFETY ACT OF 2001

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Nevada, Senator REID, as a cosponsor to the National Boxing Safety Act of 2001. Because professional boxing is the only major sport in the United States that is not governed by a strong, centralized association or league to enforce uniform rules and practices, there is no consistent level of state regulation overseeing the practices of those participating in the industry. As the scandals, controversies, and unethical practices continue to persist, the need for a centralized governing body to regulate the sport has become evident.

While I have certain differences with the legislation, I look forward to working with Senator REID to address these, and together work toward passage of this bill.

THE CUBAN SOLIDARITY ACT OF 2001

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I am honored to lend my support as an original cosponsor to the Cuban Solidarity Act of 2001. As many of us here know, the Cuban Solidarity Act of 2001 goes beyond what the original Helms-Burton Act of 1996 sought to accomplish. Not only does it send a clear signal to the Castro regime that there are consequences to violating political and religious freedoms and human rights, but that we are going to work fervently to bring about a change in his regime.

Four years ago, I spoke here on the Senate floor in condemnation of the cowardly acts of the Cuban government in the shooting down of two civilian aircraft. I also expressed my concerns about the unauthorized use of confiscated United States-citizen-owned property. This bill contains a number of provisions that seek compensation from the Cuban government on both matters.

In Castro's Cuba, dissidents are routinely subjugated to random arrests, exile, imprisonment and beatings for openly opposing the government. During the first two months of 2000, over 350 peaceful human rights activists were arrested. One of the most notable cases included that of Dr. Oscar Biscet of the Lawton Human Rights Foundation, who received three years in prison for protests against abortion and the death penalty.

These violations of human rights taking place only ninety miles from the United States, are a threat to international peace.

Furthermore, many observers are concerned that a successor to Castro is currently being groomed to maintain authoritarian control over the island.

This bill will authorize the President to pursue a more pro-active policy towards changing the regime in Cuba from within. It does so by amending

trade sanctions, which will give the President enhanced tools in supporting pro-democracy and human rights groups. Such new tools include authorizing the export of religious, educational and journalistic materials to individuals and independent groups, as well as office supplies, telephones and fax machines. These individuals and groups may include victims of religious persecution, farm cooperatives, political prisoners, and worker's rights groups just to name a few. The bill will also increase humanitarian aid in the form of food and medicine to children and the elderly.

Another large component of this bill, is the support it gives to micro-enterprise efforts in Cuba. By helping self-employed Cubans start their own businesses, we will help to plant the seeds of independent thinking, democracy and entrepreneurialism which will ensure a more peaceful transition to democracy.

Because Castro will not hold power in Cuba forever, we need to take the necessary steps to make sure a transition to democracy is possible and likely.

It is time for a reinvigorated approach towards Cuba, one that includes bipartisan support. Therefore I am pleased to support the Cuba Solidarity Act of 2001, and I would urge others to do the same.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY last month. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a heinous crime that occurred October 31, 1999 in Inverness, Florida. After shouting anti-gay epithets, a teenager allegedly drove into a group of young people dressed in drag on Halloween night, killing 17-year-old Allison Decratel and injuring another person. The teenager, Richard Burzynski Jr., 17, and passenger Thomas Alan Bonneville, 16, drove past the cross-dressed group several times shouting "faggots" at the boys in the group before steering the car into the group of teens. The perpetrators fled the scene but were apprehended 50 miles north of the incident. On November 19, Burzynski was indicted on six counts, including first-degree murder.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, May 16, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,651,674,551,618.32. Five trillion, six hundred fifty-one billion, six hundred seventy-four million, five hundred fifty-one thousand, six hundred eighteen dollars and thirty-two cents.

One year ago, May 16, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,669,366,000,000. Five trillion, six hundred sixty-nine billion, three hundred sixty-six million.

Five years ago, May 16, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,113,662,000,000. Five trillion, one hundred thirteen billion, six hundred sixty-two million.

Ten years ago, May 16, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,460,706,000,000. Three trillion, four hundred sixty billion, seven hundred sixty million.

Fifteen years ago, May 16, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,030,755,000,000. Two trillion, thirty billion, seven hundred fifty-five million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$3.5 trillion, \$3,620,919,551,618.32. Three trillion, six hundred twenty billion, nine hundred nineteen million, five hundred fifty-one thousand, six hundred eighteen dollars and thirty-two cents during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TAIWANESE AMERICAN HERITAGE WEEK

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, last week, Taiwanese Americans and all Americans celebrated Taiwanese American Heritage Week. I commend our many citizens of Taiwanese background for the contributions they have made to America.

More than 500,000 Americans are of Taiwanese heritage, and they have achieved impressive successes in business, in science and the arts, in the academic world, and in many other aspects of our national life. They are a vital part of our society and an important part of the strong fabric of American life.

All Americans continue to watch with great interest and support as Taiwan continues to become a stronger nation and a stronger democracy. I share the hope of Taiwanese Americans that Taiwan will continue to prosper in peace and growing economic strength. •

TRIBUTE TO STONEWALL JACKSON HIGH SCHOOL

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of Stonewall Jackson High School, in Manassas, VA. Stonewall Jackson has been named Time magazine's High School of the Year and is featured in the May 21, 2001 issue.